

## Candler Misrepresented

Washington, Aug. 7.—Hon. E. S. Candler, member of Congress, First Mississippi District, and candidate for re-election, issued the following signed statement here today:

"Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1916.  
"Mr. G. Odie Daniel, Starkville, Miss.  
"Postoffice at Muldrow, Miss., fourth-class office and under civil service. Present postmaster was appointed Jan. 28, 1908, by republicans. Mr. Candler had nothing to do with his appointment or retention in office. It is impossible for Candler to have postmaster removed nor under the rules of civil service can I remove him except on charges of incompetency, neglect of duty or misconduct duly proved. Such charges must be made by patrons of office. No such charges were made until very recently and are being investigated. Representative Candler deserves well of his constituents and is no wise responsible for this appointment or the postmaster's retention.  
(Signed) "A. S. BURLISON,"  
"Postmaster-General."

"I am for white supremacy. This is a white man's country and ought to be managed and controlled by white men, and if left to me all negro officeholders would be discharged and no more appointed."

"I am informed it is also being circulated that my campaign manager paid Hon. James A. Cunningham \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) or some amount, or promised him I would not run again, to get him to withdraw from the race. I have no campaign manager and this charge is false. Nothing was paid Mr. Cunningham and no promises made him. Everybody who knows him knows he is an honorable man of the highest integrity and unblemished character and could not be bought with money or promises."

"All of above charges are false as to me and I resent them and denounce them as utterly without foundation in truth or fact. I hope the splendid citizenship of the First Congressional District of Mississippi will go to the primary election on Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, and by their ballots rebuke such miserable and unfair political methods. Nobody ever heard me say an unkind word about my opponents and I never misrepresented them or resorted to unfair tactics. If I cannot be elected by fair methods and by telling the truth I do not want the office.  
(Signed) "E. S. CANDLER."

## Cunningham Denies

Booneville, Miss., Aug. 8.—To My Friends—The charges circulated in the district for political purposes that Mr. Candler or Mr. Sweat paid or offered to pay or promised me anything to effect my withdrawal from the race for Congress in this district is utterly false.

After my withdrawal had been fully determined by myself and friends, Mr. Rankin's brother from Tupelo, and Mr. Sweat, Hon. E. S. Candler's friend, of Corinth, were called to Booneville and notified in a similar way of my withdrawal, and both appeared to appreciate the courtesy.

Such a silly falsehood is not only an injustice to myself but the gravest injustice to Mr. Candler as a candidate for Congress.

If such methods are to be tolerated slander will be put at a premium and falsehood given an impetus of thrift and encouragement.

This report, industriously circulated, is known to be false by its instigator, and deserves nothing but the utter contempt of all fair minded people.  
JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM.

## Congressional Executive Committee Meeting

A meeting of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee for the First Congressional District of Mississippi is hereby called to meet at the Court House at Tupelo at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 23rd, 1916, to receive and tabulate the returns of the Democratic Congressional Primary election to be held on the 15th of August, 1916, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and to announce the result of said election.  
Full meeting of the Committee is desired.  
J. Q. ROBINS,  
J. E. BERRY,  
Chairman,  
Secretary.

## Cultivate Cotton Late

James A. Wade, Commissioner of Agriculture, in Progressive Farmer.

Late cultivation for cotton is the most profitable thing you can do, if done shallow and regularly. Plow to conserve moisture; to admit air and sunshine to come into contact with the soil; to destroy and prevent the germination of grass and weeds; to kill insects and to keep the plants in normal health, growing and fruiting. There are five good reasons for late cultivation, any of which will pay the expense of cultivating and all of which will pay for the cultivation five times.

1. Plowing to conserve moisture is cutting the pores of the soil to stop evaporation and keep moisture in the soil for the plants during the hot dry days which are sure to come some time in the life of a crop.

2. Plowing admits air and sunshine into the soil, feeds nitrogen to the bacteria that help to make plant food available. Sunshine gives heat and purifies the soil by driving out insects and is otherwise advantageous.

3. Plowing kills grass and weeds and prevents seed of the same from germinating. It is just as necessary to plow to prevent vegetation as to destroy it.

4. Plowing kills insects, such as boll weevils. To kill boll weevils plow shallow and two or three times between rains when weather will permit. Agitate the plants with a brush or something attached to the plow that will not break or bruise the plants. When rain is falling every day you cannot do much but think, pick infested squares and plan.

5. Cultivation keeps the plants healthy, growing and fruiting. To make the largest crop this must be kept up. It will not keep up any longer than the next cultivation is due if you stop.

Be sure to plow shallow and avoid cutting off the little feed roots. They are out gathering the food which you make available for the plants by fertilizing and cultivating. Cutting the roots seriously is sure to cause shedding.

## Sportsmen Warned

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 1.—In order to acquaint the people of Mississippi of his official course relative to enforcement of the State Game and Fish Law of 1916, Z. A. Brantley, State Commissioner, who has resumed duty at the State Capitol Headquarters, today issues the following, for which he asks attention and consideration so as to save trouble all round:

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 1, 1916. To the People of Mississippi:

Since the Initiative and Referendum has been declared unconstitutional by Chancellor O. B. Taylor I have returned to Jackson and again opened the office of Game and Fish Commissioner, and from this date on will see that the provisions of the law are enforced, and all violators duly prosecuted who may violate the law since this decision of Chancellor Taylor.

I hope that since the law is not in abeyance that all persons who desire to hunt in this state will provide themselves with a hunter's license as required under Section 18 of the Game and Fish Law and save me the necessity of having to call upon the county wardens of their respective counties to make affidavits against those who violate the law.

You can supply yourselves with the proper license by calling upon the sheriff of your county. All persons living within the state will be permitted to hunt upon their own lands without a license during open seasons.

There seems to be considerable misunderstanding as to the purpose and operation of the game law, and since this is true I have decided to spend the next two months traveling over the state making speeches in explanation of the law, and will be glad to visit any county in the state and make a speech explaining the purpose and operation of the law to those who are interested.

The office will be in charge of my office clerk, Mr. Paul Dees, during my absence, who is authorized to look after any and all business pertaining to the office.  
Very respectfully,  
Z. A. BRANTLEY,  
State Game and Fish Com'r.

## Longino for Supreme Judge

Gov. A. H. Longino, candidate for Supreme Court Judge, made an excellent chancellor. A lawyer of ability and wide experience he would make a magnificent Supreme Court Judge.

Longino's administration as governor is gratefully remembered by the taxpayers. A million dollar capitol was built without scandal or graft; the state convict farm (14,000 acres at Parchman) was bought, paid for and organized; \$400,000 of bonds issued under a former administration was called in before due and \$100,000 in interest saved the people. No Bonds For Any Purpose Were Issued during the Longino Administration. Taxation was reduced half a mill, thus saving the taxpayers another half million dollars.

No wonder the people are anxious to vote for Gov. Longino, a most excellent lawyer, for Supreme Court Judge. Adv

## A Believer in Tile Drainage

Decidedly one of the largest and most up-to-date plantations in all of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta territory is that of Hon. S. F. Jones—known as the Race Track plantation, six miles northeast of Greenwood on the Tallahatchie river.

The Race Track plantation is now composed of 3400 acres, most of which is very fine buckshot soil, and all but about 300 acres being in a high state of cultivation.

This magnificent property has been mostly opened up and improved by Mr. Jones since he acquired several adjacent tracts to Race Track. More than half of his holdings consist of very low lands, part of same being a big cypress brake and lake near his present lovely plantation home.

Mr. Jones believed that he could take these lowlands, (which he bought for \$10.00 an acre), and by putting in a complete system of tile drainage, make one of the most valuable plantation properties in Leflore county. He got busy and proceeded with the work of having these lands thoroughly tilled at an average expense of \$25 per acre. The great expense attending the vast undertaking didn't in the least deter him in his determination to make Race Track in reality a model plantation, and he gave his capable and progressive manager, Mr. J. T. Kerr, instructions to go ahead with the work of tiling until the job was complete—which aggregated a total cost of \$100,000, and which Mr. Jones considers one of the very best investments he has made since he begun farming as a barefooted boy in the vicinity of the old county site at McNutt (now Schlater).

It is well worth a visit to Race Track plantation and take a look at the wonderful developments made there by Mr. Jones during the past fifteen or twenty years; to inspect his tile drainage system and see its remarkable effects in reclaiming lands that were commonly considered worthless or useless, before being cleared up and tile-drained; to see cotton and corn growing there now as fine as were ever grown anywhere in the world; to view the modern ginners and milling plants; to note the splendid homes for the owner and for his managers, and the comfortable cabins for his multitude of negro tenants; and to observe the superb system which Mr. Jones has inaugurated in the operating of the vast business of this magnificent plantation—which produces from 1,400 to 1,800 big bales of fine cotton every year and from present indications, we believe, will easily produce from 1800 to 1900 bales this year, regardless of the recent protracted wet spell of weather. In fact, the weather doesn't seem to have damaged the crops but very little, if any, on Race Track.

Manager Kerr informs us that Race Track made enough corn last year to run the plantation practically two years, consequently they reduced the corn acreage about one-half this year—the greater part of the place being planted to cotton. — Greenwood Common-wealth.

## FOR SALE

Bur Clover Seed. Screened once, 12½¢ per pound. Plant now.  
E. D. SCALES,  
Brooksville, Miss.

## FROM THE PEOPLE

To the Christian People of Macon and surrounding country:

We have just closed what proved to be, in the judgment of many, the greatest revival ever held in our town. The victory was because of the earnest co-operation of all the people, of all the churches and of their preachers, the Lord helping us, and for this co-operative service I desire to express my heartfelt thanks.

Dr. Jones and his people were faithful and earnest. Our Baptist friends joined us in the true spirit of the Master, so did our Episcopal friends. Bro. Holland and his people of the circuit were always with us, serving the Lord most faithfully. It is with the greatest appreciation that I labor with Bro. Holland for I regard him as one of the most promising young men of the North Mississippi Conference. His spirit is that of meekness. His zeal surpasses his strength. His capacity will yield the finest results. Our people of the circuit are indeed fortunate in having him for their pastor and my prayer is that they will be loyal to him in their support and co-operation.

Bro. Lagrone is a great preacher and Bro. Robinson a fine director of song, and we shall long remember them with a sense of the deepest gratitude.

The Beacon has been kind to us, for its editor has given us all the space we asked in a spirit deserving of the greatest appreciation.

Again thanking everybody for their most earnest co-operative services for the Lord, I am,

Most sincerely,

E. NASH BROYLES,  
Pastor.

## Announcement to Club Members

Boys and Girls who belong to the Corn, Fig, or Tomato Clubs:

On Thursday the twenty-fourth of this month we want all the members of the clubs mentioned above to come to the Agricultural High School for a rally. I am sure that every one of you wants to know just what the others are doing, and how they are doing it; so come prepared to tell your fellow club members about your work. We are going to have Mr. Cobb or Mr. Saunders or both of them there to talk to you. Miss Powell will send a lady from the A. & M. to conduct a demonstration in canning for the girls and women.

Now, let every member invite some other boy or girl to come with you; maybe they would like to join for next year. Also, let us all bring a small basket; nearly everybody there will be boys and girls, and we want to have our own picnic.

We would be glad to have the fathers and mothers join us that day.

The exercises will begin at ten thirty a. m. and close about two thirty p. m. Announcements will be made that day about the prizes and the time of the annual meeting at Macon this fall.

JAMES G. CHANDLER,  
County Supt.

## Notice to Teachers and Trustees

The County School Board has fixed the time for the opening of the county public school term for the white schools on September the eleventh; and for the colored schools on October the ninth. Wherever delay in opening school is unavoidable, the trustees are requested to notify the county superintendent as early as possible. It is his desire to co-operate with the local authorities in giving the schools the best start possible.

JAMES G. CHANDLER,  
County Superintendent.

## Teachers Examinations

Teachers examinations will be held as follows:

First white examination—September the 1st and 2nd.  
Second white examination—September the 15th and 16th.  
First colored examination—September the 8th and 9th.  
Second colored examination—September the 22nd and 23rd.  
The examination for the whites will be held in the public school building unless otherwise announced; that for the colored in the usual place. Examinations will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

JAMES G. CHANDLER,  
County Superintendent.

A lack of lime should keep no farmer from trying bur and crimson clover and vetch. Of course, on many soils applications of lime will cause these crops to grow better; but on most of the soils of the south lime is not at all essential, and because it may be high priced or hard to maintain is no reason at all for not planting the legumes.—Progressive Farmer.

## POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS



## JUDGE CLAYTON D. POTTER Of Mississippi Supreme Court Candidate for Re-election

## WHY JUSTICE SMITH SHOULD BE RETAINED

### A Strong Argument in Favor of His Re-election to the Supreme Bench

It is to say the least regrettable that so little public interest is manifested in the approaching primary election for the nomination of Supreme Court Judges. No election for public office is of greater importance to the people than this, to my view it is the most important. The Supreme Court, as its very name implies, is the tribunal for the ultimate and final determination of legal rights, in dispute, arising under the Constitution and laws of the State, its decisions being final in all but a limited and well defined class of cases where the Federal Constitution and laws are involved. It is the tribunal for the final and ultimate construction and interpretation of all State laws, its reviews, and determinations, the validity and constitutionality of legislative enactments, and defines the powers and duties of all public officers from the Governor down, when these are brought into question. It reviews the judgments and decrees of all inferior courts, except in a very limited and unimportant class of cases. It must be seen, then, how important and far-reaching is the matter of selecting a man to fill the exalted position of supreme judge. It is a matter in which every citizen should feel the deepest interest, as it intimately affects us all. While legal learning and training are essential qualifications for this high and important position, they are by no means the only ones. A man may possess a thorough knowledge of legal rules and principles, may be a powerful and successful advocate and practitioner, and yet be utterly unfit for a Judge; he must possess a judicial temperament; in addition to this he must possess both moral and intellectual integrity; without these all the learning and wisdom of the sages of the law could not fit him for the place; he would be but "a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal."

In addition to all this, he must possess patience and the capacity and willingness to work and an innate sense of justice, unclouded and unbiased by any pride of opinion or mere personal views or prejudices as to what the law should be. His duty is to say what it is.

On the 15th of this month, the voters of the First Supreme Court district will determine whether Chief Justice Smith shall be retained on the bench. The question then for each voter to ask is—Is there any reason for a change? I have looked carefully into this matter and have not heard one suggested. But there are many reasons why there should be no change. Judge Smith possesses to an eminent degree the qualifications I have mentioned above. As to legal learning and training since his admission to the bar, he has been devoted to his profession, giving to it his undivided allegiance. After practicing for some time, he was sent to the Legislature and served faithfully

and ably as chairman of the judiciary committee of the House. He was then appointed Circuit Judge and while serving as such, was appointed to the Supreme Bench, where he has served for seven years, and during which time he has been confronted with almost every conceivable question, many of them of the most intricate and of the highest importance.

He possesses in the highest degree the judicial temperament, he possesses patience, poise and a marked and discriminating sense of justice—one of his marked characteristics is his desire and effort to brush aside all mere legal technicalities, which so often bog a case and to get at the real, substantial rights of the cause, and he has been instrumental in the adoption of rules governing the conduct of cases in the Supreme Court looking to that end.

As to his moral and intellectual integrity, there has never been and could not be the slightest question. His great purity of character is known of all men. Gentleness, consideration and sweet courtesy characterize his relations and intercourse with members of the bar and all others with whom he is thrown.

As to his intellectuality and willingness and capacity to work, the printed reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court stand as a lasting monument; an unimpeachable witness.

If Judge Smith was qualified to fill the place when he was appointed seven years ago, and no man questions this, he has certainly after seven years experience on the Supreme Bench increased and strengthened his qualifications. He has given the most painstaking and conscientious labor to the duties of the office. He has broadened in every way. Why, then, should there be a change? The rule of rotation has no application and should have none to Supreme Court Judges. They should be lifted above the murky atmosphere which surrounds the candidate for political office. They can have but one platform, and that is a conscientious and impartial administration of justice. They can make no pledges but one, and that is to say that even handed justice is meted out to all whose controversies come before them. Judge Smith's record speaks for itself. This is the platform upon which he has stood, and this is the pledge which he has performed.

In writing this, it must not be understood that I am drawing any comparisons, or making any kind of reflection as to Judge Smith's distinguished opponent, who has my highest esteem; but I do insist that there is no reason for retiring Judge Smith, but every reason for retaining a man who has been tried and made good, and this can be done without in any way reflecting upon his opponent.

A Member of the Mississippi Bar